

BENGAL.

1874-1875

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

(No. 52 of 1874)

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 26th December 1874.

In an article on the Postal Department, the *Burrishal Barta*, of the 15th December, dwells on the inconvenience arising from the irregularities and disorder in this department. This is due, in a great measure, to the low pay allowed to the subordinate officers, which is not sufficient to attract educated and competent men to seek admission into the department. It is to be regretted that the salaries of these officers have been recently reduced, and they have been deprived of all prospects of promotion. The article requests the authorities not to carry out the proposed arrangement of placing the *Gurumahashayas* of Sir George Campbell's *Pathshalas* with the Rural post-offices. Such a measure will occasion great inconvenience to the public. Instead of making post-masters of the ignorant and uneducated, the Government should, on the contrary, place the branch post-offices in the hands of the local Government aided English or Vernacular

BURRISHAL
BARTABANA,
December 15th.

The *Grambasi*, of the 15th December, complains that two murders have been successively committed in Ranaghat at the interval of a few days, and the criminals are not detected. Government should make prompt inquiries into the matter, as the repeated perpetration of such atrocious crimes, by the criminals, create much anxiety generally regarding the safety of property.

GRAMBAS,
December 15th.

The *Kanchrapara Patrika*, of the 15th December, complains of the delay in the conveyance of foot-passengers, caused by the wretched condition of the road from Howrah to Amta. Not to speak of conveyances of a superior kind, third-class hackney carriages find it difficult to use the road. Tolls at a high rate are levied from palankeens and carriages on the two bridges on this road.

KANCHRAPARA
PATRIKA,
December 15th.

4. The *Barahanagar Samachar*, of the 15th December, observes, on unfavorable comments of one of his contemporaries on the Permanent Settlement of land in Bengal, that by some persons this settlement is regarded as the cause of numerous evils, for the existence of which they are at a loss how to account. Thus the apathy of the natives for commercial pursuits, their indolence, and the poverty of the agricultural classes, are all attributed to be due to the permanent settlement. These writers, however, fail to consider how small a portion of the community is directly affected by it. The zemindars form but a numerically small section of the landed society, and it is therefore unjust to charge the whole with the evils of the class. Some system of landed tenure must necessarily exist in Bengal, and if the landholding classes are to be condemned, persons in other professions should also be condemned at the same time.

BARAHANAGAR
SAMACHAR,
December 15th.

In an article on the "Duties of Government in respect of the Press," the *Grambartá Prakashika*, of the 16th December, urges on the

GRAMBARTÁ
PRAKASHIKA,
December 16th.

Government of India the necessity of speedily bringing about a reconciliation between Shere Ali and his son. If the present state of affairs be suffered to continue in Afganisthan, it is feared that Russia will seize the opportunity of interfering in Afghan politics by espousing the apparently just cause of Jakub Khan.

6. In a letter to this paper, purporting to have been written by the ryots of Mahatpore, a village three miles distant from Krishnagar, the writers earnestly beseech Government to attend to their miseries, caused by the oppressions of the zemindar, Baboo Nafar Chandra Pál Chowdhury, of Látudaha, and his naib.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
December 16th.

7. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 16th December, in its opening editorial protests against the maintenance in India of a State church from revenue derived from Hindoos and Mahomedans. Such aids to religious establishments are contrary to the spirit of the Queen's proclamation on her assumption of the Government of India.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

8. The same paper directs the attention of the Magistrate of B to the frequent outbreak of fires in that town, and requests him to take measures to prevent the recurrence of the calamity.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

9. The same paper has a long editorial headed the "National Character." It is remarked that the progress of the English nation has been entirely due to their love for commercial pursuits. It is her commerce alone which has enabled England to hold her high position among the nations. One of the consequences, however, of this ardent and almost exclusive devotion to commercial pursuits has been, that a mercenary spirit has characterised almost all her national institutions. Justice is sacrificed to the protection of the laws and the Government is purchased by the payment of a number of taxes. It seems strange that, while the English practise the practice of slavery in no measured terms, pleaders are permitted to practise in the courts, and an heir for inheritance of estates. And what are these but instances of Government acting unmercifully in the liberties of its subjects?

BISHWA DÚT,
December 16th.

10. The *Bishwa Dút*, of the 16th December, asks Government inquiries as to whether taxes are levied on the Police bazar. It would be extremely unjust, if it were found out on inquiry that taxes are levied there, seeing, as is well known, that another bazar in the place, in which the police have no concern, is made to pay the taxes to the Government.

11. In an article of considerable length, the same journal regrets that the heroism and courage which characterized the English when the victories of Nelson were won, when Napoleon was defeated and taken captive, are no longer found in them. The English now oppress the weak, and timidity has taken the place of courage and high-mindedness. India is filled with the woe of her sons oppressed by Englishmen. Signs of discontent are visible on all sides.

BISHWA DÚT.

12. India is impoverished, observes the same paper. She looks to England for her dress, her food, and her furniture. She cannot weave garments; she can hardly procure two meals a day. Like a Mahomedan, she is adorned with articles and ornaments of glass, instead of the gems and precious stones which once decorated her person.

DÚT.

13. The same paper, in an article on Government in the East, observes that the people suffer considerable trouble and inconvenience.

asty and erroneous judgments of raw and inexperienced deputy magistrates, are generally placed in the mofussil stations during their novitiate. Errors committed by judicial officers in charge of the mofussil civil courts are reviewed in the appellate courts. But though the judgments of a deputy magistrate are similarly open to appeal, still that officer, if he is so minded, and often does, easily sentence innocent subjects to imprisonment. The miseries of the people, caused by the biased judgments of deputy magistrates, often go unredressed. The sufferers content themselves with only appealing to Heaven; for they do not generally possess the means nor the courage to appeal to superior officers against the conduct of their magistrates. The Mofussil Police is remarkably inefficient and oppressive. The head-constable is a mighty potentate within his own jurisdiction. The best constables under him, if there are any such, sleep away in some ryot's verger-house the hours of their night watch; while the greater portion rob the fields of the peasantry of fruits and vegetables, which were with difficulty secured against cattle during the day.

14. A large number of infants, says the *Pratidhwani* of the 17th December, are sold in Calcutta by their mothers, who have recourse to the Medical College Hospital for their accouchement, and are bought by unprincipled men—girls to be made prostitutes and the boys to become thieves and cheats. The attention of the Government and the public is therefore called to the importance of establishing a foundling hospital, where such deserted children may be brought up and educated. It has been found, from inquiries made for the purpose, that these infants are generally the offspring of illegitimate connections, and are thus disposed of by their parents only to hide their own shame and save them from disgrace. It will scarcely be advisable to check the frequency of these cases of desertion by directing the police, to the subject, for this will only lead the mothers secretly to do away with these living evidences of their shame.

PRATIDHWANI,
December 17th.

15. We extract the following from a lengthy editorial in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, of the 17th December, headed "Our gratitude for Railways." The railways which the English greatly pride themselves on having constructed (in India) were made with our money. If, unprotected by the English, we had independently guaranteed to make up for all losses, and pay an interest of 5 per cent. on the capital laid out, men from America, France, and other countries would have gladly sought our permission to construct railways in this country. And if China were now to pledge her word to make up for any losses that may be incurred, English capitalists would eagerly undertake to construct railways in that country also. And why China alone? A pledge of compensation will induce the English to make railways even on the deserts of Sahara, and will be acknowledged as conferring on them eternal obligations. And not only have we been thus made liable for the losses of the Railway Company, even the superintendence of the railway works has not been entrusted to us. There are European Superintendents. The high appointments in the railway service are confined to them. The English derive large profits from supplying the materials and constructing the railways. They are not, however, content with all these. The Railway authorities, though they cannot be charged with insulting the natives every moment, do not pay the least attention to their convenience. They have not made railways to facilitate our commerce; they have made them with a view to prevent us from breaking asunder the bonds of subjection. They have been constructed, at the lowest calculation, at double the cost at which railways are generally made in other countries. Nor do matters

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
December 17th.

stop here. Whenever we happen to express any discontent with the Government, this very railway is pointed out as a standing evidence of our extreme ungratefulness! That a native is competent to superintend a railway concern and make it lucrative, though consulting at the same time the advantage of the public, has been clearly attested to by Baboo Ram Gati Mookerjee, the Manager of Nulhati and Mutla Railways. In the presence of these facts the Government may fairly entrust natives with their management. The railway goods' traffic is sensibly diminishing, owing to the defective system connected with its working. But the Company does not heed this result, rests assured that Government has guaranteed to pay the fixed rate of profit.

PRACHARIKA,
December 18th.

16. In writing of Mr. Hobhouse's Civil Appeals' Bill, the *Pracharika* of the 18th December, remarks:—The people have no faith in the decisions of the district courts, and they are never satisfied without appealing to the High Court. No one, however, who is acquainted with the condition of the district courts will regard this opinion of the people as unreasonable, and consequently much discontent will prevail if they are not permitted still to appeal. It is not therefore proper to enact a law, however beneficial it may prove, which will produce widespread discontent.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.
December 18th.

17. In an editorial headed the "Indian Civil Service," the *Education Gazette* of the 18th December summarizes the arguments adduced by some English writers in favour of raising the prescribed age of candidates to twenty-five years—(1) Neither mind nor body can be said to be properly developed in a man before attaining his twenty-fifth year, so that under the present regulations the Government is being put to much inconvenience by engaging the service of raw and inexperienced men at a large cost. (2) By coming out to India at a period of life when their mind and body are both unformed, European civil servants suffer greatly in both. The higher the age of candidates the better it is for them. (3) Owing chiefly to their youth and inexperience, they are at best but very imperfectly trained in many important matters when they come out to serve in India. Moreover, by raising the required age of candidates to twenty-five years, the obstacles that at present lie in the way of natives desirous of competing in the civil service examinations will be removed, and the liberal policy of the British Government that has allowed them this high privilege will be strikingly manifested.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

18. Adverting to the wretched condition of the road from Burdwan to Culna, owing to a want of proper repairs, a correspondent of the same paper requests Government to attend to this subject.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

19. A correspondent of this paper remarks that the striking inefficiency of the present police, which is so much complained of in native newspapers, is due, in a great measure, to the defects of the law on this subject. In former times, the deposition of the accuser, the accused, and the witnesses before the police, were all given on oath; and the people, having a dread of the police, generally helped in detecting the offender. No such thing, however, now exists; oaths cannot be enforced, and the consequence of this is that, parties make different statements before the police and the magistrate. The people show an extreme indifference to the police investigations, and the guilty escape through the wiles of intriguing muktears, who are adepts at procuring suborned witnesses.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

20. Another correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of the authorities to the inconvenience which the inhabitants under Goash and Bhagawunpore Gola thanas will be put to by the removal of the moonsif's court from Goash to Azimgunge. Goash is the residence of a large number

the men, and a moonsif's court has been regularly sitting there for many years.

In the course of an article entitled "Whether the existence of friendly feeling is possible between the Sovereign and the subjects of India," *Bharat Sangskarak*, of the 18th December, makes the following observations in connection with the judgment of the High Court, which has quashed the conviction of the prisoner in an appeal from the Sessions Judge of Tipperah against the decision of the local Magistrate, who sentenced, on a trifling offence, a *khansamah* of one Mr. J. P. Leicester to three months' rigorous imprisonment on a summary trial. The thought that first presents itself to the mind on reading this judgment is, how the ends of justice are frustrated, where the mofussil Magistrates are vested with the power of making summary trials. The second consideration is that, if the plaintiff had been a native, and not, as he was, a European, the Magistrate would not have been so eager to punish the *khansamah*. Not to speak of the case of Mr. Meares, in which the English evinced a remarkable perseverance, strength of resolution, and antipathy to the natives, there are a number of other facts which preclude the possibility of any friendly feelings growing up between the English and the latter. First, the mutual relation of the two races is extremely hostile. The prosperity of the English is due to the wealth of the Indian people. The loss of the one is gain to the other, so that it is hard for any other feelings save envy and hatred to exist between them. Secondly, difference in their religions and morals. The English regard the natives as inferior in these respects. Thirdly, the pride of the English as being the conquering race, which prevents them from regarding the natives in the light of equals. This unfriendly feeling is likely to continue so long as the present relation of a conquering and a subject people exists. It is a truth, however, on the other hand, that the only means of securing the permanence of the English power in India is to foster and promote such a friendly feeling. A kingdom, that requires to be always guarded with a military force, and held by disarming its subjects, cannot last long. The feelings of hatred, engendered by oppression and injustice, may indeed, through fear, be suppressed for a century or two, but, like a volcanic eruption, they must explode at last; and it is wise statesmen alone that are careful to prevent such consequences by fostering friendly feelings beforehand. Our Government also is not unmindful of this. But the feelings of gratefulness evoked by the generosity of Lord Northbrook in suppressing the famine, are destroyed by the unreasonableness of a worthless portion of the Anglo-Indian community advocating the cause of Meares.

BHARAT
SANGSKARAK,
December 18th.

22. The same paper is gratified to notice the liberal order of Lord Northbrook granting permission to the Native Civilians to pay regular subscriptions for the maintenance of their widows and orphans on very nearly the same conditions with the European Civilians; and requests Government to extend this privilege to the members of the uncovenanted service also, who are generally competent and faithful servants of the State. If any objections were taken to the proposal on the score that the name of the fund has in it the words the "*Civil Pension*," that name might be easily changed for a more comprehensive and unobjectionable one.

BHARAT
SANGSKARAK.

23. The same paper observes, in another editorial, headed "Lord Northbrook and the Public Works Department," that from the able resolutions recorded on the Minute of Colonel Randall on the construction of certain irrigation works in India, the Viceroy appears to be the most competent person to be his own minister for public works. A hope may

BHARAT
SANGSKARAK.

now be entertained that he will be able gradually to check the vagrant expenditure of that department; but at the same time, it arises as to whether he will have sufficient leisure from his other important duties to attend to its improvement. The necessity of appointing a minister for Public Works is indeed apparent. Future appointments may not be equally competent men to attend satisfactorily to such different duties. The Parliament, however, has acted wisely in leaving the matter of appointment of a minister optional with the Governor-General. For a minister may only be temporarily appointed when His Excellency will not be able to command sufficient leisure from his other duties to attend to the public works.

HINDU HITOISHINI,
December 19th.

24. Adverting to the inquiries that are being made by Government into the condition of the schools for the education of Eurasians, the *Hindu Hitoishini*, of the 19th December, advises Government to adapt the existing schools for the education of both Eurasians and Natives.

DACCA PRAKASH,
December 26th.

25. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 20th December, complains that owing to long vacations and frequent holidays, the number of working days in educational institutions is very small. This abundant leisure was doubtless granted for the sake of the higher educational officials. The subordinate officers receive scanty salaries and fewer holidays.

HOWRAH HITAKARI,
December 20th.

26. The *Howrah Hitakari*, of the 20th December, regrets that the privileges of the pleader class are being gradually curtailed by the arbitrariness of some District judges and magistrates. They are now obliged to suffer great inconvenience in obtaining the permission of the judicial officers, before whom they practise, to go and plead in other districts.

SADHARANI,
December 20th.

27. The *Sadharani*, of the 20th December, in an article on the Police, remarks that the hatred and antipathy of the people to the present police is due to their lamentable inefficiency and oppressiveness. The greater portion of the police cases is got up and false. How many innocent persons are suffering imprisonment through the intrigues and wiles of the police! Bribery reigns supreme in the police department. The officers lose their humane feelings from constant contact with guilt, and are induced to get up false cases from the prospects of reward and promotion, that await them on the detection of a criminal.

SAHACHAR,
December 21st.

28. The *Sahachar*, of the 21st December, complains that the prisoners in Bengal jails are extremely ill-clad. One uniform dress is given to them, irrespective of their nation or the season of the year. In winter, their legs and feet are exposed to the cold; and in the rainy season they are often obliged to remain in wet clothes. The second complaint is in reference to the sufferings, as regards bed and food, of those that are kept in lock-ups. Regular prisoners are comparatively better treated than these last by the jail authorities, for the former are engaged in works that pay well. Mr. Heeley is requested to attend to the removal of these complaints, and the legislature is besought to reduce the number of non-bailable offences.

SAHACHAR.

29. Adverting to the address lately given by Sir Richard Temple to the students of the Serampore College, the same paper remarks that, by a clear enunciation of his liberal educational policy on that occasion, the Lieutenant-Governor has entitled himself to the gratitude of the people. Sir Richard impressed on the students the fact, that success in the Entrance Examination should not be the goal of their studies, but should lead them to take the degrees of the University. It was, however, Sir George Campbell, and not the people, who placed strong obstacles in the way of high education

30. The same paper, in an editorial headed the "Administrative policy of Russia and England," thus writes on the liberty of the subjects under the English Government :—Here (in India) the Governor-General himself cannot rob a person of even one *cottah* of land. Should he do so, the Judges will immediately pass a decree against him. One undying act of the English Judges and Magistrates is, that though there may be errors in their judgments, they can never be accused of any partiality. A prince and a beggar of the street are equal in the sight of law. The Judges are indeed the paid servants of Government, but it has never on that account the least advantage over a common suitor. And what does the imprisonment of Meares prove? A British Magistrate has clearly shown that the violator, whoever he may be, of the law must surely be punished. A state of subjection must indeed be regarded as a misfortune; but still if it is to be accepted at all, it should be to the English nation alone. The Russians are constantly casting their eyes on India, but they will never be able to cross the Indus, for the British Government will be backed by the whole of India. So long as we are not competent to govern ourselves, England alone deserves to hold sovereignty over us; and every son of India should resolve that no other nation will be suffered to rule over us after the English.

SANACHAR,
December 21st.

31. The same paper, in an article on the proposed construction of light railways, dwells on the advantages that will be derived from a light railway from Calcutta to Barasat. But it is indeed ridiculous, observes the Editor, to propose to construct light railways by subscription. Either Government or some joint-stock company should undertake the work.

SANACHAR.

32. The same paper, referring to the ignorance and incompetency of the generality of the newly created Bench Magistrates, who are rather felt to be obstacles in the way of justice than helps, as they were intended to be, to the Magistrates, asks the Lieutenant-Governor to make inquiries into the working of these functionaries since their appointment. It should be found out, whether they enjoy the confidence of the people, and whether they are not turning their position and powers to their own advantage by oppressing the subjects.

SANACHAR.

33. Referring to the prevalence of drinking among the natives, and the petition to Government of the wine merchants of Calcutta, praying for the abolition of the present system of selling by auction licenses for opening wine shops, which is alleged to put them to considerable loss, and the imposition of a tax in lieu of it on every gallon of wine sold, the *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 22nd December, requests Government not to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, as such an act will further the prevalence of drinking.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
December 22nd.

34. The *Chushmeh-i-im* notices the report of Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces, on the native newspapers for 1872. Mention is made of the exertions of Munshi *Pyárilál* in the most flattering terms, especially with regard to the efforts he has made to induce the natives in general to diminish the large expenses incurred in marriages. The editor quotes in particular one passage from the Director's remarks as follows: "This arrangement for the diminution of marriage expenses is of such a nature that the welfare of thousands of individuals depends upon it, inasmuch as under the cloak of extravagance, an evil custom in itself, the most heinous crimes and the most unmerciful deeds are committed and concealed—deeds which cannot be overtaken by the existing law; it is therefore doubtless the duty of Government to carry out to completion the correction of this evil under the majesty of the law." The editor of this paper expresses surprise that these remarks, coming from so high and competent an authority as Mr. Kempson, have not yet met with attention. This repulsive custom,

CHUSHMEH-I-ILM.
December 16th.

he says, has already been more effectual than even dacoities or murder in the destruction of the lives of hundreds of thousands of children, and has brought multitudes of the rich and noble to beggary, whilst it has led to a host of crimes; he quotes the views of the paper of the Scientific Society in support of this statement. The editor trusts that the wise and beneficent Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and His Honor of the North-Western Provinces will turn their attention to so good a work, and thus save the lives of hundreds of thousands of children and the dignity and reputation of a vast number of wealthy and respectable men. He writes that a law be framed for the purpose, as there is no deterrent so great as fear—that a committee, on the plan of municipal committees, be formed with a President, Secretary, and members, and the rules, &c., be framed and registered for each locality.

BEHAR BANDHU,
December 22nd.

35. In an article headed "The victory of Manchester" the *Behar Bandhu* has the following remarks:—The English, by their skill in the manufacture of leather, and the preparation of iron and gold, as also by their trades as carpenters and carriage-makers, &c., have ruined the artisans of this country, and are impoverishing the land; but it is especially in spinning and weaving that they are doing the greatest injury; and Manchester is the place where all this is concentrated; the weavers there, it seems, are bent upon exterminating those of Hindustan. Now the weavers of this country were the prime cause of the advancement of English weavers. Dacca, Behar, Jehaná, Benares, and Furruckabad have been all ruined, and no one cares to inquire even after Cashmere. Looking at this state of things, a few individuals in Bombay proposed starting mills and competing with Manchester, and reaping an immense profit thereby. Cotton being one of the natural products of India, cloth might be manufactured on the spot; thus saving duties and the expense of carriage, and rendering it possible to sell cloth at a third of the price at which the article manufactured in Manchester might be procured. India would thus be as independent of England as America is; but Manchester could not bear this; it turned with jealousy at beholding this energy on the part of the natives, and thereupon petitioned the Secretary of State to forego the duty on English goods. Their request was rejected on the ground that it would be injurious to poor India. But these merchants continued their importunate requests till His Grace's opinion also changed, and the same Lord Salisbury, who pitied India before, has now written out to the Government to change the law as to customs duties. Now, what doubt can there be as to Manchester's victory; for are not most of the members of Parliament and even Lord Salisbury on its side? Only one hope remains for the people of India, and that is in the Government of India, to whom reference has been made. The Editor trusts that the present state of the country will be well inquired into and ascertained before any action is taken in the matter.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 26th December 1874.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Government Bengali Translator.

*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the
26th December 1874.*

No.	Names.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Mahá Pápa Bálya Bibáha"	Dacca	Monthly ...	Kártika, Agraháyan, and Pous, 1281 B.S.
2	"Baráhanagar Samáchár"...	Barahanagar	Bi-monthly ...	15th December.
3	"Kánchrápára Patriká" ...	Kanchrapara	Ditto ...	15th ditto.
4	"Grámbási"	Banaghat	Ditto ...	15th ditto.
5	"Burrisal Bártábaha" ...	Burrisal	Weekly ...	9th and 16th December.
6	"Rungpore Dik Parkásh"...	Kákinia Rungpore ...	Ditto ...	10th and 17th ditto
7	"Bishwa Dut"	Kálighat, Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	16th December.
8	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Bauleah, Rájshahye ...	Ditto ...	16th ditto.
9	"Grámbártá Prákáshiká" ...	Comercolly	Ditto ...	16th ditto.
10	"Amrita Bazar Patriká" ...	Calcutta	Ditto ...	17th ditto.
11	"Pratidhwani"	Ditto	Ditto ...	17th ditto.
12	"Samavedak"	Berhampore	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
13	"Pracháriká"	Burdwan	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
14	"Banga Bandhu"	Dacca	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
15	"Bhárat Sangskarak" ...	Harinávi, 24-Pergunnahs	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
17	"Hindu Hitoishini" ...	Dacca	Ditto ...	19th ditto.
18	"Dacca Prákásh"	Ditto	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
19	"Sádháraní"	Chinsurah	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
20	"Howrah Hitakarí" ...	Bethar, Howrah	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
21	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	Ditto ...	21st ditto.
22	"Sulabha Samáchár" ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	22nd ditto.
23	"Sáptábhik Sambád" ...	Bhowanipore, Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	25th ditto.
24	"Samáchár Chandriká" ...	Calcutta	Bi-weekly ...	10th and 14th December.
25	"Sambád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto	Daily ...	16th to 21st ditto.
26	"Sambád Purnachandro- daya."	Ditto	Ditto ...	19th to 23rd ditto.
27	"Banga Vidya Prákáshiká"...	Ditto	Ditto ...	21st and 22nd ditto.
28	"Durbín" (in Persian) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	11th and 18th ditto.
29	"Jám Jehánuma" (in Per- sian.)	Ditto	Ditto ...	18th December.
30	"Urdu Guide" (in Urdu)	Ditto	Ditto ...	19th ditto.
31	"Behár Bandhu" (in Hindi)	Patna	Ditto ...	22nd ditto.
32	"Chushmeh-i-ilm" (in Urdu)	Ditto	Bi-monthly ...	10th ditto.

Bengal Secretariat Press.

